

Summer Recreations.

The present summer must be one of very considerable enjoyment to the healthy and cheerful, and recruitment to the community of invalids. The country is yet very much oppressed by the inactivity of commerce and the restraint which the want of confidence puts upon enterprise and business. The constriction of means and the uncertainty of the near future which is occasioned by the slow action of Congress upon some matters that affect the general business of the country must bear upon the plans of people for the summer. But the process of sitting out from society those whose financial condition was carrying them down to ruin or moderate circumstances has been going on a long time. The pruning-hook of fate has therefore weeded out from the society of pleasure-seekers a smart company of the nearly impetuous, and although it may not be reasonably expected that there will be an increase of the springs visitors the present season, there is reason to suppose that those who go are well supplied with means, and that the springs-keepers will be well paid for their custom.

The country is getting quiet, and order is being rapidly restored. The resumption of specie-payments will cause an entire restoration of confidence, and business and enterprise will so revive that next year we hope for a great change. The summer of 1879 will be bright and joyous beyond any that we have had since the war.

But, we repeat, there is a considerable growth in the feeling of serenity, and the season will show it. There is nothing likely to cause disturbance now, and the rest that will be enjoyed by the people will be real and grateful.

The Paris international show will carry a great many of our people abroad. From our observation of the preceding international exhibitions we doubt whether the gratifications attending these monstrous affairs compensate for the trouble and expense they occasion. The world will find out in a short time that they somewhat overdo things. Most men are pretty well "done for" in "doing" one international, and discover that it would afford a vast deal more pleasure and information were they to visit the countries that send specimens of their art and their products to be shown along with what is contributed by other lands. It is no satisfaction to an intelligent man to see a bit of furniture, or a bit of timber, or a thimbleful of earth from a great country, and to examine them in a jostling, garrulous throng, whose hats and heads and bodies are ever intercepting his vision. These things are no compensation. The refined and inquiring traveler would see the great empires themselves, and take in what is instructive and gratifying in the way that does indeed afford real satisfaction.

Still we have always found that the multitude that sought the opportunity of boasting of having seen more in a pile than came from everywhere than any of their neighbors has been immensely large, and so it will be now.

Nevertheless the sensible people who are not enticed to Paris to see so much of which they will know so little will have real enjoyment and benefit at the health-giving fountains of their own land. Some of these we invite them to consider:

**NEW YORK HOTEL.**—It is a singular starting point of these notices—this New York Hotel. But it will be understood as proper when we remember what a number of our southern springs-goers, as well as those who make voyages abroad, take New York in their route. All those who go to Canada, to the summer resorts of New York, and the Lakes of Niagara, go to New York city and sojourn awhile for outfit. In going and returning they linger awhile in the great Gotham. While there the New York Hotel is the elegant place where they will find the most congenial society, the most comfortable lodging, and the most excellent table. The New York Hotel is the place of the metropolitan spirit that rules and for the never-to-be-forgotten fairness and generosity to southern people that were ever shown by its administration; and bountifully was it displayed at a time when sorrow brooded over the South and woe distressed her children. The New York Hotel, while to be commended of all men, should ever be held in grateful remembrance by all southern people.

The commissary department of the New York especially attracted our attention. The caterer there is indeed a master. Among the excellencies we there enjoyed were the famous "stuffed-leaf pigeons." We mention these birds because we see that they are still in market. They are captured alive and fed excessively in darkened cages, and have the flavor of the wild fowl with all the excellence of the tame. Served at the New York with champagne, they fly over most all other birds. This is but a hint. Behind it is a world of the finest of obtainable luxuries. See advertisement.

**WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.**—This is, as of old, the "Queen of Fountains" in Virginia. Around it lingers the devotional spirit of the faith that resembles that in the Scripture-famed fountains of the Holy Land. How strikingly we observed this idea in the earnestness of the venerated Dr. PLIMMER, who, speaking of his intended visit to the White Sulphur, with great fervor and eyes sparkling with anticipated delight, exclaimed: "I want a little of the water. I must get a little of the water from the White Sulphur Springs." Ah! how many are there who long for that water, which, once drunk, excites an ever-recurring summer longing for a draught to moisten the tongue. That White Sulphur thirst is an irrepresible desire.

PEYTON & Co. have opened the White Sulphur, and are prepared to entertain the multitude which never fail to seek its waters and its glorious shades and indescribably delightful atmospheres alike for health and pleasure. We are satisfied that of all the places for gratification and for health none in the country has dispensed as much of both as the Old White Sulphur. It is destined ever to hold its superior position. Time must bring changes, but will never bring any that will lower this great watering-place from its relative dignity amongst health-giving fountains.

**THE HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT.** In old times it was thought prudent to go to the salt water first, and then to the mountains. As to that, we can only say that as soon as the June sun strikes a man he would better go as soon as he can, and it matters not whether he gets among the porpoises or sits himself down by a sequestered shady spring in the mountains. Happy is he who can do either.

But, beyond all doubt, he who goes to Proctor's hotel will be in a first-class position to regale and feast himself to his heart's content. PROCTOR has a hotel whose spaciousness is admirable, and which for a long time fronts Hampton Roads, in view of the entire maritime array of the commerce that is floated so grandly to and from the Chesapeake. The broad porches and halls that extend around and through this immense building maintain a steady and delightful temperature, and make the edifice a place where forgetfulness steals a man in relaxation and rest.

The Hygeia has the most convenient access to the markets of New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Richmond, while all the luxuries of salt water are at its very doors. It has, therefore, unsurpassed advantages for making its guests entirely comfortable and satisfied.

For pleasure and for health the salt bath is a powerful agent, and the hotel has a fine beach and excellent arrangements for the purposes of bathing.

The sailing and fishing at Old Point are fine. Fish are abundant, and a stiff breeze in the Roads affords a most delightful sail. Old Point is admirable for its advantages, and must grow in popularity until it becomes a sort of conventional meeting-place for representatives of fashion from nearly all sections of the Union; and this will help to soften sectional asperities and promote national harmony. See advertisement.

**BEDFORD (VA.) SPRINGS.**—This watering-place is in Bedford county, beyond Lynchburg (ten miles), and is seven miles from the nearest depot on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad. It is located in a pleasant and abundant country, and the fare is moderate. By the advertisement it will be seen that the water is very multifarious in its properties, and we can say that it is very efficacious, especially in diseases of the liver and the blood. We invite attention to the advertisement.

**WARM SPRINGS.**—This dear old retreat, hallowed by its memories and endeared by its traditional delights, is brought forward again by the graceful and decorous proprietor, Colonel JOHN L. EUBANK. It has the most luxurious of warm baths, and its scenic and atmospheric gratifications are splendid. It is a labor of love to us to sing the praises of the charming locality, but when we begin we can't help thinking it is almost supererogatory, as who should praise Hercules? Depend upon it, nobody who has jumped into the Warm-Spring bath, gratified his appetite at the bountiful table of the hotel, and been fanned by the airs and basked in the dancing light and shade of the groves of the place, will ever fail to return whenever he has the opportunity. May it please Providence to give us unnumbered days and evenings of social life in the wonderful place of the hotel. That is indeed a place for generous dispositions and intellectual gratifications. See Colonel EUBANK's modest advertisement.

**JORDAN ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.**—This watering-place is comparatively new and located near the old Rockbridge Alum. The Jordan Alum has similar properties to that of the alum water of the valley in which it is located, and since it was opened it has achieved a good fame. Mr. JOSEPH N. WOODWARD is the manager this year. He is a well-known hotel-man and is popular among travellers. The hotel of this place is spacious and equipped with many modern comforts and conveniences. See advertisement.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE FOR DROPSY.

I NEVER SHALL FORGET THE FIRST DOSE.

**Mr. H. R. Stevens.**—Dear Sir:—I have been a great sufferer from Dropsy. I was confined to my house more than a year. Six months of the time I was entirely helpless. I was obliged to have two men help me in and out of bed. I was swollen all over, and my limbs were so stiff that I could not move. I suffered all a man could live. I tried all remedies for Dropsy. I had three different doctors. My friends all expected I would die; many nights I was expected to die before morning. At last VEGETINE was sent me by a friend. I never shall forget the first dose. I could realize it. My first dose of the first dose. I was getting better. After I had taken some five or six bottles I could sleep quite well nights. I began to walk now quite fast. After taking some ten bottles I was able to attend to my work. I am a carpenter and builder. I will also say I have cured an aunt of my wife's of Neuralgia, who had suffered for more than twenty years. She says she has not had any Neuralgia for eight months. I have given it to one of my children for Croup. I have no doubt in my mind it will cure any humor; it is a great cleanser of the blood; it is safe to give a child. I will recommend it to the world. My father is eighty years old, and he says there is nothing like it to give strength and life to an old person. I cannot be too thankful for the use of it.

**JOHN S. NOTTAGE.**—ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, and suffering for years. It is not conclusive proof. If you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood; it cleanses the blood. It can truly be called the Great Blood-Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any claim upon public attention.

**VEGETINE.**—I OWE MY HEALTH TO YOUR VALUABLE VEGETINE.

**NEWPORT, KY., April 29, 1877.**

**Mr. H. R. Stevens.**—Dear Sir:—Having suffered from a breaking out of Cankerous Sores for more than five years, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture ran into a running sore, and have used everything I could think of, and nothing helped me until I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine which Mr. Miller, the apothecary, recommended very highly. The sixth bottle cured me, and all I can say is that I owe my health to your valuable VEGETINE. Your most obedient servant.

**ALBERT W. ROEDER.**—It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed the disease rapidly yields, all pains cease, healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured.

**VEGETINE CURED ME WHEN THE DOCTORS FAILED.**—CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 10, 1877.

**Dr. H. R. Stevens.**—Dear Sir:—I was seriously troubled with Kidney Complaint for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have used your VEGETINE for this disease, and it has cured me when the doctors failed to do so. Yours truly.

**BERNARD DURIGAN.**—Residence, 621 Race Street. Place of business, 673 Cent. avenue.

**VEGETINE prepared by H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.**

**VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**—(See S&W2)

**HOMES, MILES, &c.**—FOR SALE, ONE BAY MARE, 5 years old; works well in harness; sound, gentle, and of good stock. Can be bought for \$400. Call once.

**THOMAS DUKE, JR.,** Je 3-31. Stables No. 1225 Franklin street.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL AND THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.**—ANDERSON CONTINUES HIS TESTIMONY—SERIOUS APPREHENSIONS REGARDING THE INDIANS—BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD FINED FOR RUNNING TRAINS ON SUNDAY—MEETING OF TACACO MEN IN THE INTEREST OF TAX REDUCTION—\$100,000 FIRE AT ROCK HILL, S. C.—FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN AMERICA—GEORGIA—RHODE ISLAND MILLS RESUMING WORK—CONVICTION OF RAILROAD "TICKET-SCALPERS" IN BALTIMORE—EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ASSAULT MAKES DISCLOSURES OF A STARTLING NATURE—POPE LEO'S EFFORTS AGAINST SOCIALISM IN GERMANY—INVITATIONS TO THE CONGRESS ACCEPTED BY ALL THE POWERS—BETTER STATE OF FEELING AT CONSTANTINOPLE, &c., &c.

**Washington.**—ANOTHER SESSION OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE—TESTIMONY REVISED—BULLDOZING IN THE COMMITTEE—INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS—THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN SHERMAN, WEBER & CO. AT THE NEW ORLEANS RESTAURANT—STANLEY MATTHEWS, SHERMAN, BUTLER, AND OTHERS—PARADE OF THE TROOPS FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE—PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—THE BRAZILIAN MAIL SUBSIDY, &c.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

**WASHINGTON, June 4.**—At twenty minutes to 11 Mr. Potter called the committee to order—present: Messrs. Potter, Morrison, McMahon, Stenger, Blackburn (Democrats), and Cox, Reed, and Butler (Republicans). Mr. Potter stated that he wrote to the Secretary of State for the original returns of the electoral votes of Louisiana and Florida, and received in reply a letter which he had read. In this Mr. Evans stated that the original returns are not on file in his office. In response to an inquiry, Mr. Potter said that on the 27th Mr. Hutton, of Virginia, remarked to him that he offered a joint resolution, which passed both houses, requiring original electoral returns to be filed in the Department of State. J. E. Anderson, who came into the committee-room at 11:30, was shown his printed testimony, and made some corrections not of a material character in the stenographer's report. General Butler signed all the corrections shall be put in brackets, as the testimony may be wanted hereafter. Judge Shellbarger was present. Both he and Butler are great at cross-examination, and hence Republicans predicted that they would riddle Anderson. Anderson, however, did not look like one who anticipated harm. Mrs. Grundy and other lady correspondents were present. General Butler wore a red-and-white bouquet, and smoked incessantly. There was a crowd of persons in the hall in front of the committee-room all day.

**SHELLBARGER'S MOUTH-PIECE CROSS-EXAMINES WITNESS.**

Mr. Reed, of Maine, sat by Mr. Shellbarger, and soon, in his cross-examination, commenced to bulldoze witness, and finally to cross-examine him, when Mr. McMahon interrupted Mr. Reed, and asked that the chairman settle it whether such a line of cross-examination was to be permitted. Mr. Reed flared up slightly, and Mr. McMahon coolly told him such a course was not recognized except in a police court. Mr. Potter said he was certain that Mr. Reed would not insist in pursuing this line of examination. Mr. Reed thought the remark uncalled for, when Mr. Potter blandly replied if the gentleman wants the Chair to rule he will do so. Mr. Reed pouted and proceeded. Reed read from the testimony of Anderson before the Morrison committee, in which he said that Captain Rodgers said he would not believe him on oath, and here proposed to stop. Mr. McMahon, however, compelled him to go on, when it appeared that witness then added that Captain Rodgers said he stated this because he had heard that Anderson had said that he sold out to the Democrats, and if he said that he would not believe him on oath. All this time Shellbarger looked on in silence, as if he wanted to flay the witness. Mr. Reed turned over leaf after leaf of the testimony taken before the Senate committee, questioning the witness wherever he could find an expression that reflected on witness or was calculated to throw discredit on his testimony. At a quarter past 1 Mr. Reed requested Anderson to read over the forged protest and repeat wherein it was changed from what he signed. Witness did so, reiterating the changes made, as testified to on his examination in chief. He repeated that he did not swear to this manipulated paper.

**HE CARRIES OUT HIS BARGAIN WITH SHERMAN.**

Mr. Reed: "You did not use the words Republican and Democrat in the paper you drew, and did this designedly, you say? Now, in your testimony before the Senate committee you suppressed all you are telling now." Anderson: "Yes, I did; and as a part of the implied bargain I had made with Mr. Sherman." Shellbarger's lips now moved more quickly, and Reed increased the tone and rapidity of his bulldozing. Here witness with frankness acknowledged that he had suppressed the truth in examination before the Senate committee because of his bargains, as already stated, with Sherman, and this gave the Republicans decided encouragement. They seemed to forget that the character of Anderson has nothing to do with the points at issue, for admitting that he is a dirty fellow, whose unsupported statement is worthless, it still remains that Sherman & Co. entered into a corrupt bargain with him, and that he not only tells a straight story about the bargain, but brings forward documents to prove the truth of his present story. Assaults on Anderson's moral character in no way destroy the infamy of Sherman's letter and conduct, and will not help Stanley Matthews out of his difficulties. At half-past 1 the committee took a recess until half-past 2 o'clock.

**AFTER RECESS—THE BULLDOZING RESUMED.**

Mr. Reed asked witness again whether he did not make statements to the Senate committee with the intention of deceiving them, when he replied that he told what was true, absolutely in some instances knowing it would receive a different construction. Mr. Reed said that was perjury, and witness said he didn't think so. Mr. McMahon wanted to know if the committee would listen to a discussion of what was legal perjury. Witness said, "I told the committee what I told Kellogg believed at the time I told him. I changed my mind afterwards, but did not tell the committee so." Here Mr. Reed, in the form of questions, brought forward the testimony of D. A. Weber by asking Anderson whether he knew Weber, would testify to this when he and witness signed their agreement? Witness answered "No" in each case. Mr. Reed, however, continued to read, when Mr. McMahon said: "This is simply an illegal attempt to spread the testimony of a dead man upon the record for a purpose." Mr. Reed went off into a harangue about hundreds of murders, and Shellbarger got up and wanted to ex-

plain, but the committee wouldn't let him. He then conferred with Reed, and told him that he had got the wrong bill by the horns, the Democrats smiling at the mistake. Mr. McMahon moved to strike out all this. Mr. Morrison said Mr. McMahon does not want the testimony of this witness impeached by that of a dead witness, whose testimony is contained in that book there. The committee had the objectionable matter erased. In a roundabout way Mr. Reed again attempted to get Weber's testimony in the record. The Democrats objected, and General Butler and Cox came to his assistance. The objection was sustained.

**A GOOD MANY NEGROES VOTED THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**—Mr. Reed asked if he didn't know that a large number of negroes were forced to vote the Democratic ticket. Anderson: "I know that a number did vote the Democratic ticket, but I do not know they were forced to do it." To the question whether he did not know that Democrats went armed, he said everybody there—Democrats and Republicans—went armed. Mr. McMahon: "The gentleman is lumbering up this record by putting irrelevant questions to get them in the newspapers." Mr. Reed: "Did not Governor Kellogg urge you to go back to East Feliciana and hold the election?" Anderson: "Yes, until he found I intended to go. He would in the presence of others pretend he wanted me to go, but when we were alone he showed he did not intend I should go." In regard to the agreement between witness and Weber the cross-examination was tedious and barren of important results, except that when Mr. Reed asked witness if he signed this paper so as to be prepared when he went on the other side, Witness replied promptly: "I am not on the other side, and had no expectation of going before a congressional committee when I signed the paper with Weber."

**THE SHERMAN SUNDAY INTERVIEW.**

When cross-examined as to the interview at the New Orleans restaurant between Sherman and himself and Weber he reiterated his previous account without the slightest variation.

The committee, just before 5 o'clock, adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow. MATTHEWS, SHERMAN, BUTLER, AND OTHERS.

To-night people continue to comment on the fact that when Sherman was sent for by Mr. Potter to testify in regard to the letter he telegraphed Shellbarger to meet him at the foot of the Capitol grounds, so that they could talk it over before he went before the committee. Shellbarger was in the committee-room when the point was discussed, and was able to give him information and advice. Stanley Matthews will come before the committee and explain. He looks very sad and feels painfully the attitude in which he stands before the committee. Some of his brethren give him sympathy and comfort. The rumor that Ben. Butler has agreed with Sherman to defend him is to-night believed, owing to the fact that Butler is watching the case with as much eagerness as he would a criminal examination in which his fee was \$20,000. The rumor to-night is that Potter, Butler, and McMahon will remain at Washington, and Blackburn, Morrison, Cox, Reed, and Stenger will go to Louisiana. Mr. Hayes says he knows of nothing wrong that was done in connection with the presidential election.

**LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.**

The House to-day, after a speech from Mr. Cox, of New York, passed the bill reorganizing the life-saving service. It adds to the number of stations, and requires that they be kept open from September to May.

**THE WOOD TARIFF BILL—ITS FRIENDS SURPRISED.**

The House at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, when Mr. Burchard (Republican) spoke for an hour in favor of it. Mr. Garfield opposed the bill, the debate closing at 5 o'clock. He replied to a part of Mr. Tucker's speech, and said he occupied a middle ground on the tariff question.

At 5 o'clock the motion that the committee do rise was lost—yeas, 111; noes, 83; and this produced consternation among the friends of the bill. Mr. Kelly called for its reading by sections, and Mr. Wood protested in a loud and excited manner against it. He demanded that it be read as a whole. Mr. Conger moved to strike out the enacting clause, and Mr. Tucker, who was in the chair, decided it out of order. Great confusion prevailed, but order was finally restored. The reading of the bill as a whole commenced. Pages now searched in committee-rooms and elsewhere for absent members.

At twenty minutes past 5 General Butler moved to take a vote on the bill to-morrow at 12. Mr. Wood said he was willing to have a square eye-and-no vote on the bill, but would use every parliamentary strategy to prevent its defeat in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Wood finally agreed that a test vote should be taken in the House to-morrow at 12 by yeas and noes, and there were cries of "All right." The committee then, at half-past 5, rose. The readers of these dispatches will not be surprised when they hear of the defeat of the bill to-morrow.

**THE BRAZILIAN MAIL SUBSIDY.**

The Senate again debated the amendment to post-route bill granting a subsidy to the lines of steamers from New York and New Orleans to Rio. Messrs. Eustis, of Louisiana, and Maxey, of Texas, advocated, and Messrs. Kernan, of New York, and Whyte, of Maryland, opposed it. At fifteen minutes past 5 the Senate went into executive session without disposing of the amendment.

**FRAUDS IN OREGON.**

It is determined to-night by the Republicans to introduce a resolution in the Senate, probably to-morrow, to investigate the alleged frauds in Oregon. South Carolina, and New York city. They allege that McGowan, chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, went to South Carolina to buy electoral votes for Tilden. This grows out of alarm about the Potter investigation, and shows that Edmunds & Co. are now afraid of revolutionizing and Mexicanizing the country.

**TABACCO TAX.**

Tabacco men from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cincinnati, Jersey City, and other points, are here by arrangement, and to-night working most effectively for reduction of the tobacco tax, and the indications are that the House will this week vote for the reduction. All Messrs. Tucker, Cabell & Co. now want is a vote, and they are pressing for it.

**PERSONAL.**

A telegram to-night says McLean has reached Jacksonville in better health than usual, and Morton says he will stick. The Florida sub-committee will examine him to-morrow.

L. G. Dennis is here in response to a summons of the Potter committee. Cumulative proof in regard to Archer-precinct frauds have been received by Springer.

**SENATORIAL ITEMS.**

The Senate agreed to-day to meet to-morrow and hereafter at 11 o'clock, and have a morning hour of an hour and a half. Senator Johnston will speak to-morrow at half-past 12 in advocacy of his Texas-Pacific Railroad bill.

**BRIEF ITEMS.**

Judge Harris was among the visitors to the White House to-day.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate was that of General Witcher, of West Virginia, for pension agent at Washington. The Senate Military Committee reports in favor of keeping the army at last year's standard.

Mr. Knott, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold in the insurrectionary States for direct taxes. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Knott also reported a bill for the election of members of Congress by the people of North Carolina on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. They are now elected in October. He also reported a bill for holding terms of the United States District Court at Charlotte.

The workmen will have a grand procession to-morrow night. Judge Ball, of Loudoun, was at the meeting of the Potter committee.

There are many congressmen who say Congress will not adjourn on the 17th, and more who say it ought not to.

[Associated Press Reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.]

**EXAMINATION OF ANDERSON.**

**WASHINGTON, June 4.**—Anderson was examined at great length and severely to-day by Mr. Reed, of Maine, who pushed the witness closely. Mr. McMahon claimed that the witness would not be fair consideration, and he submitted the proposition to the committee. It was decided that the witness should not be abused by counsel.

Nothing startling was elicited, except that the witness said regarding his former testimony "I told the truth to the best of my belief, and I told you that they might be deceived. I told only a part of the truth. I testified to certain facts and let them draw their own conclusions. I don't think that is the same thing as perjury. I knew that the committee was misled by what I said."

The sensationalists are disappointed that Butler did not conduct the cross-examination.

**THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD FINED FOR VIOLATING THE SABBATH.**

**WASHINGTON, June 4.**—The Mineral county (W. Va.) Circuit Court has fined the Baltimore and Ohio railroad \$350 for running trains on Sunday.

**MEETING OF THE TOBACCO TRADE.**

**WASHINGTON, June 4.**—An important meeting of the Tobacco Trade was held at the Ebbitt House to-day in the interest of the southern tax on that article. Some twenty of the heaviest houses were represented. After a short session for the purpose of organizing, the meeting was adjourned to the 11th inst. The meeting was unanimously in favor of a reduction to sixteen cents.

**OTHER MATTERS.**

The President leaves to-morrow for Havre de Grace to inspect the propagation of fish.

John S. Withers has been nominated for pension agent of West Virginia. Also, Commodore G. B. Balch, of South Carolina, to be rear-admiral; Captain William G. Whiting, of Massachusetts, chief of Bureau of Navigation.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has agreed upon the army appropriation bill. As amended by the committee it places the army on the same basis as last year, restoring the reduction in numbers, rank, grades, and payments made by the House. It retains the force of the army at 100,000 men, and the Interior to the War Department.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report a bill providing for the creation of a commission to examine into the proposed reorganization of the army. The commission is to consist of four members of the House and the General of the Army, three members of the Senate Committee, and three officers of the army.

The legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill is in committee of conference. The Senate made 935 amendments to the bill.

General Ord reports that Indians ran cattle from Texas into Mexico at St. Phillip, and that a company of United States cavalry has crossed the Rio Grande in pursuit.

The President has signed the bill forbidding the further retirement of legal tender notes of the United States. The Secretary of War and the General of the Army had a consultation to-day over the serious reports of turbulence among the Indians in the far West. The Secretary stated in Cabinet that the situation is represented as serious, and that there was no danger ahead.

Secretary Evans announces that Russia has consented to participate in the Nancy convention. Further advances from General McDowell and Howard are waited for with much anxiety. No uneasiness is felt regarding the situation on the Rio Grande. General Ord knows the views of the Administration, and needs no further instructions.

**XLVTH CONGRESS—Second Session.**

**WASHINGTON, June 4, 1878.**

**SENATE.**

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the select committee to consider the Mexican relations will sit during the vacation of Congress. A resolution was adopted providing for the meeting of the Senate hereafter at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Matthews, at the suggestion of Mr. Lamar, moved the postponement of the Texas-Pacific bill to December, but at the request of Mr. Johnston, who desires to speak on the subject, withdrew the motion.

Mr. Eustis then spoke in behalf of the Brazilian steamship line from New Orleans. Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably House bill to remit the duties paid on imports by St. Michael's church, of Charleston, S. C. Calendar.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to restore the property known as the State Military Academy, or citadel, in Charleston, to the State of South Carolina. Calendar.

Several confirmations were made in executive session but none of substantial importance.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Mr. Hartridge, of Georgia, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the settlement of the accounts of the United States with certain railway companies. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill provides for the United States with such accounts of the United States with such accounts of the United States in 1865 and 1866.

The bill for holding the terms of the District Court at Charlotte, N. C., was passed, after an eloquent speech by Mr. Cox, of New York, in favor of the bill.

The bill for reorganizing the life-saving service was passed.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the discussion of the tariff bill. The vote on striking out the enacting clause will be taken to-morrow.

**Georgia.**

**TERIBLE TRAGEDY AT AMERICUS—A MAN KILLS HIS WIFE, THREE CHILDREN, SISTER-IN-LAW, AND THEN HIMSELF.**

**ATLANTA, June 4.**—A special to the Constitution states that a man named Caldwell, near Americus, Ga., yesterday, killed his wife, three children, and his sister-in-law with a smoothing-iron. Two older children were at school and one in the field, and escaped. The murderer then jumped into the dwelling-house and jumped off. He was picked up insensible by his cries and gaspingly on the house. He recovered in a short while and sent the negroes off in a short while, and then went to the gin-

house and climbed to its loftiest point and threw himself headlong to the ground, and expired almost instantly.

**Fire Record.**

**PARTIAL BURNING OF A SOUTH CAROLINA TOWN.**

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.] **CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 4.**—The principal part of the town of Rock Hill, on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad, was destroyed by fire this morning. [Associated Press report by telegraph to the Dispatch.]

**CHARLESTON, June 4.**—Half of the business portion of the thriving town of Rock Hill, York county, S. C., was destroyed by fire late last night. Loss, \$100,000; insurance about \$60,000.

**Jerome Park Races.**

**JEROME PARK, June 4.**—In the three-quarter-mile race to-day Rodamantus won; Garrick second. Belmont's Henley fly to-day, Time, 1:19.